# Overcoat Virtues.

Mertz Overcoats have the agreeable virtue of fitting. They have the praiseworthy virtue of looking stylish and wearing well. They have the economical virtue of costing less than other tailors' overcoats.

If there are any other virtues that can be put into overcoats we'd thank some one to tell us what they are.

This week we have a specially good display of overcoatings in a great variety of shades for economically inclined men-worth \$20 of any man's money. Until Saturday night we will make 'em for

Mertz and Mertz, New "Era" Tailors, 906 F Street.

Before Vacating Our D Street Annex.

We are compelled to make a speedy Closing Sale of our stock of Dry Goods, Silks, Velvets, Curtains, Portieres, Upholstery Fixings, Window Shades, Curtain Poles and House Linens, all of which have been divided into lots and marked 99 at prices that will astonish you.

### CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELF.

Table No. I. Colored Silks, sold at 25c. Now...... 121/2C. Table No. 2. Colored Silks, plain and fancy. Now..... 15c. Table No. 3. Plain and Colored Silks, sold at 40c. Now .. 25c. Table No. 4. Silks sold at 65c. and 75c. Now...... 35c. Table No. 5. Silks sold at 75c. and \$1. Now..... 50c. Table No. 6. Silks, the finest grades. Now.......... 68c. Table No. 7. Dress Goods, double widths. Now...... 10c. Table No. 8. Cotton Dress Goods, all sorts. Now..... 5c. Table No. Q. Dress Goods, Assorted Wash Goods. Now. 3c. Table No. 10. Dress Goods, Satteens and others. Now .... 8c. Table No. II. Dress Goods, all wool and wool mixed..... 15c. Table No. 12. Dress Goods, French, German, all wool .... 25c. Table No. 13. Dress Goods, Novelties and plain ...... 35c. Table No. 14. Fine Dress Ginghams, regular 121c. quality. 6c.

### Curtains and Portieres at Half Price.

Table Covers, Cushions, Flower Pots. Screens, Couch Coverings and Roman Blankets AT HALF PRICE!

We are now showing in our Millinery Department the largest and choicest collection of Untrimmed, Trimmed Alpines, Walking and Bicycle Hats to be found in the city.

Our Cloak Department stock is now complete with all the fall styles of Jackets, Capes and Suits for ladies and children.

We sell the best goods for the least money.

BAUM'S, 416 SEVENTH STREET.

## Painless Extracting

half the charge of other first-

EZOnt-of-town patients supplied with artificial teeth in one visit.

U. S. Dental Ass'n, Cor. 7th & D Sts.

**Great Reduction** 

In Hair. 1,000 Switches, \$3.50, formerly \$7.00.
Switches, 2.50, formerly 5.00.
Switches, 6.00, formerly 10.50.
Gray Switches, 8.00, formerly 5.00.
Gray Switches, 4.50, formerly 6.50.
First-class attendants in Hairdressing, Shampooting, etc.
Try our "Curlette" for retaining curl.

S. HELLER'S, 720 7th Street N. W.

# 663930000000000000**00000000** CHEAP LIGHT.

Gas light is by far the cheapest light known.

The recent cut in price has brought the cost down considerably.

Add to this the great saving made by the Siemens-Lungren Gas Lamp, and you have the cheapest and best light on earth. It sheds a becutiful soft light over everything, and beautifies a house wonderfully.

We rent them for 25c. a month. GAS APPIJANCE EXCHANGE. 1424 New York ave.

### Get The Best. 'The Concord Harness.

Beware of imitations. Every genuine Concord Harness is stamped with maker's name and trade mark. We are sole D. C. agents. LUTZ & Co., 497 Pa. ave., adjoining National Hotel.

Horse Blankets and Lap Robes in large variety and at lowest prices. **OPIUM HABIT AND** A BOOK telling about DRUNKENNESS. the diseases and bow cured SENT FREE at home without pain SENT FREE.

B. M. WOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. au7-f, m, w, 5m

## FOR SOUND MONEY

A Business Men's Club to Be Formed in Cincinnati.

REPUBLICAN LIKELY TO SUCCEED SORG

What Governor Bushnell Says of the Claims for McKinley.

WORK IN THE STATE

CINCINNATI, Ohio, September 28, 1896. The business men of this city have inaugurated a most important move, and which they conceive will result in much good in the campaign in the way of stirring up the sound money people and securing an overwhelming victory. The movement grew out of the recent pilgrimage of the commercial travelers to Canton. It is the intention to arouse more activity and enthusiasm in this section and to emulate the city of New York in this respect. A call was issued some days ago, addressed "to the merchants, manufacturers and business men of Cincinnati." As a result of this there was a weil-attended meeting Saturday afternoon, at which an organization was effected, and further meetings will be held for a more detailed arrange ment of the work to be done. Some para graphs from the call, which more clearly 

graphs from the call, which more clearly set forth the purpose of the organization than any other statement could do, follow: "Behind the Chicago platform stand the Tillmans of South Carolina, the Waites of Colorado, the Pennoyers of Oregon—men who pitchfork presidents, threaten to ride horses bridle deep in blood and insult the constituted authorities of the nation. On this platform stand thousands who, led astray by false financial doctrines, are in a mood to listen to the advice of violence. Their leader is a young man, full of enthusiasm and half knowledge, a lawyer, a Congressman, an editor, who believes himself a Moses raised up to lead the people into a promised land. Without business experience, without the learning of the student or the knowledge of a statesman, he has the eloquence of a Robespierre and the enthusiasm of a Descreptivistic or the statement of the statement of a Descreptivistic or the statement of the stat

dent or the knowledge of a statesman, he has the eloquence of a Robespierre and the enthusiasm of a Desmoulins. Is it any wonder that in his letter of acceptance Mr. McKinley characterized the whole movement as a reactionary one, or that President Harrison in the most notable speech yet delivered in this campaign warned the country against the threatening danger!

"It is not free silver alone that threatens. It is not alone the attack on the Supreme Court. It is not the defense of Chicago lawlessness, alone. It is all combined, which makes party, platform and candidate a danger to established order, to the institutions of the country, even more serious than that with which the country was confined. than that with which the country was con-fronted in the civil war.

"The party, at the head of which stands Mr. Bryan, claims Ohio, Indiana, Illinois

and Kentucky. We believe he is reckoning without knowledge. We believe vanity or a disordered imagination conjures up visions of success, impossible of realization. But if the claim is based on any reason, sound or unsound, does it not be-hoove the business men of Cincinnati to enlist in this struggle as they have not business in this struggle as they have not yet enlisted? A generation ago the great business interests of this city sprang as one man to the defense of the nation assailed. There was a time when all were for country and none for party. What the difference what the differences are between republicans and democrats when all that has been held deer and good by both business. has been held dear and sacred by both is

"It is a time for every business man in this city to whom the opportunities of the republic are the most cherished of possersions to bear his part in the strug-gle. It is not enough that the conscious and uncerscious enemies of the govern-ment should be overthrown. ment should be overthrown; not enough that those who blindly follow those who vicicusly lead should be defeated. Busi-ness men of Cincinnati, organize, not as politicians, but as business men, for sound morey, for law and order, for McKinley and Hobert."

### An Agreement Prepared.

At the meeting Saturday the following agreement was prepared for signatures: "The undersigned agree to unite in forming a Merchants and Manufacturers' Mc-Kinley Club of Cincinnati, to embrace merchants, manufacturers, professional and business men and citizens of all grades, without regard to previous politics, who stand for an honest dollar and sound gov-

"We agree to devote our energies from this time until the election to secure an overwhelming expression of popular sen-timent in favor of the policy of the club." Arrangements will be made for a mass meeting to further the objects of the meet-

## Republican Gain Expected.

There is every reason to believe that the republicans of the third congressional district are sincere in making the claim, as they do, that Congressman Paul Sorg will be succeeded by a republican, Col. Robert Nevin. The democratic nominee is Mr Brenner, the wealthy Dayton tobacco man. Mr. Sorg could not be persuaded to stand for re-election, and that is how Mr. Brenner came to get the democratic nomination Then Mr. Sorg went to Europe, and, it is said, he will not return until after election. Ex-Gov. Campbell is not taking an active part in the campaign, and Mr. Brenner seems to have been left to his own resources. For some reason there is not dem ceratic harmony in the third district and therein lies much of the hope of he republicans. Then, it is said, there is much democratic disaffection because of the money ssue, and that in a sound money McKinley club of 3,000 members there are 375 demo-erats, who joined without solicitation. Col. Nevin's friends are figuring that he will carry this democratic district by a thousand votes. They claim 3,000 majority in Montgomery, Col. Nevin's county, and 400 in Preble. Then they say that Butler will not give Brenner more than 2,500, which will clear Nevin by (200). which will elect Nevin by 100.

The Claims for McKinley. The republican claim that McKinley will carry Ohio by 100,000 is based on a tremendous gold democratic vote for him. It must be or he cannot hope for such an overwhelming plurality. Governor Bushnell had but 16,000 majority over all, and it is a majority that must be figured on. Last fall the populists polled 75,000 votes and the prohibitionists about 25,000. This year the populists are nearly all for Bryan, and he will get the votes of the silver wing of the prohibition party. McKinley will not get the gold prohibition vote. It will go to Levering. So, unless he gets a big lift from the gold democrats, he is likely to fall far below the 100,000 figure set for him by his statisticians. Governor Bushnell is one of the enthusiasts who talk of 100,000. He says he has been over the state a great deal, and had been mingling with the peo-ple, and believes he knows what he is talking about. He says it is the rankest folly to class the farmers as for Bryan. He says he has been close to the farmers for years and he knews they are not for Bryan now as much as they have been for other democrats in the past; that the republican farmers will vote for McKinley, and that in every locality that he has visited he has found democrats who would also vote for him, some on the sound money issue, others on the tariff or rather reciprocity issue.

Work for the Sound Money Cause. Ohio is very wide awake, and no better work is being done anywhere for the sound eighteen meetings. There has been nothing of fireworks in the campaign, and there will not be. Only four big meetings have been arranged for, but in almost every township, in every school district, meetings have been held, addressed largely by local speakers, who have taken advantage of the neighborhood gatherings to make them sort of experience meetings, where any man who wishes could ask for information and get it on any point at issue. It is felt that such meetings will do more real good than the "hurrah" affairs that draw together thousangs of people to a sort of pionic, and which have the effect of big holidays and outings, rather than meetings of fireworks in the campaign, and there

where doubting ones can be reached with the instruction they need.

Senator-elect Foreign starts on a big tour September 30. He will all a states and the largest and most encouraging republican meeting every held in that famous mining section. There is good feeling three. At no time since the beginning of the hard times have the miners been out of the first an hour, and there is consequent property among them and in the section of the foreign of the hard times have the miners been out of the first and the point of the first meeting will be at Mantson, Ill. He will cover about two weeks. His first meeting will cover about two weeks. His first meeting will be at Mantson, Ill. He will speak two or three times in that state and then go into Nebraska. Kansas and Missouri, probably retirning through Kentucky.

To Receive Bryan.

INDIANA ESTIMATES

CLARK & CO., 811 Market Space.

Both Parties Have Been Revising

The Sent SCRIFICE

Their Figures on the Outcome.

BEMOCRATS CLAIM 38,000 PLURALITY

The W. D. Clark & Co.'s stock must go. After having been closed the past week to take stock, we shall reopen this morning and begin its sacrifice.

We do not believe in sensational or extravagant statements, yet we unhesitatingly assert that you can now obtain the greatest bargains of your life, for in many cases the stock has been maded.

To Receive Bryan.

Within a few days Bryan will be in Ohio and will visit Cincimnati. The silver men are taking great pleasure in this and are expecting great things to follow. They are planning to give him enthusisastic receptions everywhere, and it cannot for a moment be doubted that the meetings will be large. He will have thousands of re-

them to look at him and to talk to.

One of the features of the campaign is the presence in Ohio of a number of silver campaigners. Some of them are stumping, while others are circulating among the people in a quiet way, putting in a word here and there as private citizens. Some of them pretend to be republicans at heart, but to have become convinced that the salvation of the country lies in the triumph of free silver. They are good talkers and have evidently been selected for their particular fitness for the quiet work in which they are ergaged.

### THE BIOYCLE FRIGHT.

### A Medical Explanation of a Singular Nervous Perturbation.

rom the Medical Record.

The extended use of the bicycle has brought to light numerous physical phenomena which have proved profitable subjects for speculation and study. Human ingenuity has been taxed to perfect the mechanism of the machine in almost every direction in which improvement is possible. Its weight has been reduced to the lowest standard consistent with strength and safety, the jolt is counteracted by cushioned wheels, the saddle has been constructed on anatomical principles, the friction has been lowered to the conservative maximum of effective power, while the entire apparatus has been so nicely balanced to the center of gravity of the rider that the propelling power is as little embarrassed as is possible under the circumstances of ease and surety of progression. It is not so much the question of adaptability of the machine to the individual as of the individual to the machine. There is no doubt that a large number of the accidents for which the bi-cycle is so often blamed is more or less chargeable to the want of care and the lack of skill on the part of the rider. Particuof skill on the part of the rider. Particularly is this the case with many of the numerous collisions of which we hear so much. There is one peculiar cause of accident which appears to be particularly associated with the bicycle, in that the latter is in itself a special means to the end of producing a distinct and well-recognized form of nervous perturbation, which may, for convenience of description, be designated the bicycle fright. Although it occurs most frequently with inexperienced riders, it often attacks others who have under ordinary circumstances reasonable control of their wheels. Under certain conditions the reasonable control of their wheels. ditions the passive machine becomes, by a mental perversity of the rider, an uncon-trollable and active agent of an apparently trollable and active agent of an apparently unavoidable accident. The vehicle is thus forced to run into the very danger that the rider would otherwise avoid, and a direct collision is inevitable, in spite of the frantic efforts to prevent it. So far from having any proper will force in the matter, the rider appears to aid the perverse and calamitous tendency. The phenomena are to be explained, however, on well-established psychological principles; and these differ in degree from similar ones in that they are more distinctly individual than under other more distinctly individual than under other and more usual methods of travel. It is purely and simply a perversion of deter-mination on the part of the rider entirely uncontrolled by any other counteracting agency. The one element of safety for a frightened horseman is the possibility of there being some little remaining sense in the horse some instinctive power on the part of the latter to avert collisions, inde-pendently of the demoralized occupant of

the saddle. On the other hand the away bicycle becomes an intensified exemplification of the rider's loss of individual control. It would appear to resemble stage fright in many essential particulars. The intense and overwhelming desire to do well in the face of danger temporarily paralyzes the necessary will force and makes such a result impossible. The untrained bicyclist who wishes to avoid the vehicle approaching from an opposite direction finds him-self helplessly steering toward the object instead of away from it. Under the hyp-notic influence of concentrated attention his movements become inco-ordinate, and becomes the hopeless victim of the pervert ed reflexes of purposeless effort and the ab-ject subject of an optical illusion. When once attacked with this nervous malady it injurious tendencies. The victim can no more help himself than can the gnat resist the attraction of the flame. All attempts

to collect the scattering wits usually to the original difficulty and intensify hysterical desperation of a lost cause. The only hope is in immediate dismounting and the gaining of an opportunity for the natural recovery of nervous equilibrium.

For obvious reasons associated with the well-known tendency to nervous disabili-ties in females, such phenomena are more frequent in that sex than in the other, but they occur often enough in both to demand serious attention in connection with the necessity for lessening the number of many avoidable accidents. So widely is this form of fright acknowledged that teachers of bicycle riding lay special stress upon the danger of fixing the gaze upon any object nec essary to be avoided, and in proof of their point frequently demonstrate to beginners the strange tendency, even in roomy halls, to collide with obstacles purposely placed in prominent positions. One of the rem dles suggested is to look away from rather than toward the object to be avoided, fixing the gaze ahead and only in the direction in which the machine should be steered. On the same principle, it is uniformly the revolving wheel or the moving pedals.

### A LUMINOUS POWDER.

No Lantern Now Needed by a Wheelwoman at Night. Frem Modern Society.

A startling revolution in fashionable dressmaking has been made possible by the recent discovery in France of a highly luminous powder, by the use of which the most elaborate toilets of the past will be eclipsed. This new discovery, applied to dressmaking, makes possible a perfectly bewildering variety, of effects. The discovery was made by a French scientist. The principal ingredient of this magical powder is sulphate of zinc, which, it is generally known, possesses the power of absorbing light and giving it back in the dark. The discoverer has succeeded in manufacturing, at trifling expense, a pow-der which can reproduce almost any color of the rainbow. It is impervious to mois-ture, is not affected by carbolic acid or

any weak acid, and is, therefore, absoluteany weak acid, and is, therefore, absolutely permanent and durable.

The importance of such a pigment to dressmakers can hardly be overestimated. A woman cyclist, her gown dusted all over with this powder, would be transformed into a moving, shimmering figure of light on the darkest night. The refulgent light money cause. In the campaign so far pro-vision has been made for four hundred and rain. It would be visible not only for a considerable distance, but would shed a soft glow over everything around. A wheel-woman equipped in this way would never

AN IMPARTIAL VIEW

INDIANAPOLIS, September 28, 1896. Both parties have been engaged in the work of revising their figures as to what be large. He will have thousands of republicans to see him, for every gold man you meet says he will take advantage of any opportunity afforded to see him. He may not convince them of the error of their ways as he sees it, but he will have them to look at him and to talk to. will be the result of the election, and there Both parties are beating the bushes and scraping the sand piles in search of voters, and using every known effort to get them so enthusiastically worked up as to assure their being out on election day. At democratic headquarters they have gone into the per cent business in their figuring, and with paper and pencil can figure out a glorious victory. In 1894 the democrats and populists combined cast about 48 per cent of the vote and the republicans a little more than 50 per cent. Taking that as a basis, and presuming the total vote this year will be 575,000, the democrats figure that they will have with their vote and that of the populists combined, 276,000. They claim they will gain from free silver republicans, 30,000; free silver prohibitionists, 1,000, and will get back 12,000 democrats who strayed away in 1894, thus giving them a total of 319,000. They admit they will lose a total of 22,000 They admit they will lose a total of 22,000 to Palmer and McKinley, being the strength of the sound money feeling among the democrats. This will reduce them to 297,000.

On the fifty per cent basis they give the republicans 289,000, with a gain of 12,000 from the sound money democrats, making a total of 301,000, from which must be deducted the loss they will sustain of 30,000 free silver men of their own party, and 12,000 democrats returned to the fold, mak ing a total loss of 42,000, leaving them with a final vote of 259,000. Taking 259,000 from the 297,000 they claim they have plurality of 38,000.

The Republicans' Claim. To this proposition the republican man agers will not agree. They take a much more rosy view of the situation, and figure for themselves a victory that would do for Ohio or Pennsylvania in a good republican year. They do agree, however, in the democratic estimate of the sound money feel-ing in that party, and place it at 10,000 for Palmer, but they claim that McKinley will get a much larger democratic vote than that accorded him. They say they will get 80 per cent, or 9,600, of the new vote, while the democrats will get but 20 per cent, or 2,400. They also claim tha Bryan cannot get all of the populist vote even if a fusion is agreed upon. It ought to be said that the above calculation of the democrats is based upon a fusion with the populists. The republicans also claim they will get as many from the prohibitionists as will Bryan. Their figures are: Vote of 1894, 283,500; gain from new vote, 9,600 from democrats, 30,000; from prohibition ists, 1,000, making a total of 324,000, from which they will lose of free silver republicans, 10,000, leaving them with a vote of

They give to the democrats: Vote of 1894 free silver republicans, 10,000; from free silver prohibitionists, 1,000; from populists, 25,000, making a total of 277,000. From this they deduct a loss to the republicans of 30,000 and to Palmer, 10,000, or 40,000 in all, leaving them with a vote of 257,000, or actually less than they had in 1894. Subtracting 237,000 from the vote they claim for themselves, 314,000, they have left a very handsome and attractive plurality of

It will be seen that the republicans claim exactly the same number of gains from the democrats that the democrats claim they will make from free silver republicans. Somebody is at fault. The republicans, in making their figures, put the number of free silver republicans at 10,000, but say there are not more than one-third of that number in the state. They also say that while they have counted 25,000 populists for Bryan, he will not get more than 15,000. With such an array of figures, one would naturally expect a happy state of feeling at both headquarters, but such is far from being the case. There is a very decided feeling of unrest and insecurity at both places. This, however, is much more no-

### iceable at the democratic rooms. An Impartial Estimate.

For more than twenty years The Star correspondent has been taking observations during political campaigns in Indiana, and casting horoscopes, and his observations this year convince him that at the present Mr. McKinley has much the best of the situation. From all he can gather, the republicans will make a net gain this year over their vote of two years ago, of an average of three to the precinct, or a total of 9,000. They will also have the best of the new vote. My figures are: Republicans—Vote of 1894, 283,000; gain from democrats, 9,000 from new vote, 7,000, or a total of 299,000 The democrats will have—Vote of 1894, 238,000; gain from the populists, 25,000; from the prohibitionists, 1,000; from new vote, 5,000, or a total of 269,000, from which must be deducted 9,000 lost to the republicans and 10,000 to Palmer, a total loss of 19,000, leaving them 250,000, making a republican plurality of 49,000.

Unless a revolution occurs, which now coks improbable, the result in November will not vary 5,000 from these figures. If any charge at all is made, it will be in favor of McKinley, and may push his plu-relity up toward 20,000 rality up toward 60,009.

## LONDON CEASING TO GROWN

Steady Decline in the Rate of In-crease in Her Population. From the St. James Gazette. The result of the recent census shows

that during the last five years the population has increased somewhat less rapidly than it did in the previous ten-1881-1891. The number of people turned out to be some 15,000 below the estimate formed on the basis of 1891. The difference is small. but important, as it shows that the previous fall in the rate of increase is maintained. The population is growing at a less and less rapid pace. At the beginning of the century it used to increase by more than 20 per cent in the ten years between successive censuses; in 1881-1891 that rate had fallen to 10.4 per cent, the lowest on record, and now it is still less. This move-ment is not part of a general decline; it is peculiar to London, and seems to indicate that the huge overgrowth of the metropolis has begun to cure itself. No town can go on growing indefinitely, and even London—monstrous as it is—has not fulfilled the expectations of careful at the latest the control of the latest t monstrous as it is—nas not ruiniled the expectations of earlier statisticians. Two hundred years ago it appeared to be growing so fast that Sir William Petty, one of the earliest pioneers in demographical research, reckoned that by 1840 the population would reach 10,000,000, supposing it to continue at the same rate. He thought continue at the same rate. He thought however, that a natural limit would be however, that a natural limit would be reached before then, and placed it in the year 1800, by which time he calculated London would contain something over 5,000,000 inhabitants, and the rest of England only 4,500,000. He was very nearly right about the total, which actually was about 9,000,000 but London only accounted about 9,000,000, but London only accounted about 9,000,000, but London only accounted for one of them. Since then it has nearly reached its maximum, which, curiously enough, seems likely to prove a real natural limit. For the four years 1871-74 the average birth rate was 35.2; for the four years 1891-94 it was only 30.9. There has been a gradual and almost continuous fall been a gradual and almost continuous fall from year to year, which has not been counterbalanced by the simultaneous but slighter fall in the death rate from 22.7 to 19.9. Fewer people die in preportion to the population, but still fewer are born. This is explained by the increasing disinclination to marry. The marriage rates for the

now obtain the greatest bargains of your life, for in-many cases the stock has been marked at one-half, one-third, and even one-fourth the former prices. For instance: Women's Coats and Capes (from last season) are offered at 25c. on the dollar, which means \$5 Coats for \$1.25, the \$10 Coats for \$2.50, the \$20 Coats for \$5, and so on. Women's Merino Underwear is also offered at

25c. on the dollar in many cases.

Many Silks, Velvets and Colored Dress Goods are offered at half price and less.

We were fortunate enough to secure a quantity of entirely new Black, Colored and "Novelty" Dress Goods at a sacrifice, and will also offer these considerably below prevailing prices.

Detailed list of attractions later. Don't fail to, visit the store today.

# CLARK & CO.,

(Successors to W. D. Clark & Co.,) 811 Market Space.

Nominations That Have Been Made in the State of Michigan.

Correspondence of The Evening Star. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., September 27, 1896. A. M. Todd of Kalamazoo has been nominated for Congress from the third district by a coalition just a little more extensive and varied than has fallen to the fortune of any other anti-republican candidates in the state. He has the democratic, populists' and free silver indorsements, and, in addition, the nomination of the nationalists, or free siver, broad-gauge prohibitionists. The four elements went into joint convention and the nomination was harmoniously arranged. Mr. Todd was the nominee of these same elements in the spring of 1895, when a special election was held to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Julius Caesar Burrows to the Senate. The district went republican two years ago by a plurality of 12,000 over the democratic vote, and a clean majority of about 6,000 over all, but in the string election Congressman Milnes was successful by only a majority of less than 1,000, with a very light vote cast. Mr. Todd was chairman of the prohibitionist

In the eighth district, where Ferdinand A. Brucker of Saginaw was nominated for Congress by the democrats without first conferring with the populists, another convention has been held, in which the three fusion elements were represented, and Mr. Brucker was renominated by them all, except that the free silver delegation from Saginaw county was dissatisfied and bolted. Defore making the nomination Mr. Brucker and Mr. McBride, the latter the populist candidate, were called before the joint convention and put through a long and close cross-examination to test the soundness of their views on the financial question. Ben Colvin, an old-time greenbacker, acted as interrogator, and he made the examination very searching, and then Brucker was named. The sound money democrats have organized a club of 200 members in Saginaw and will put up a candidate of their own

Corliss Has Trouble.

The nomination of John B. Cerliss in the first district by the republicans early in the season has been declared invalid on account of the insufficiency of the convention notice and another convention has been called. Mr. Corliss was put up two years ago as Mayor Pingree's choice and as such was elected. He was renominated ination a row has broken out and the myor is disposed to sit down upon the young man. The row started through the street railroad fight. Mr. Pingree has for five years been contending for a 3-cent fare on the street railroad, and a rival company was started on the 3-cent basis. Albert Pack was at the head of the new company, and he was also manager of Pingree's preliminary canvass for the gub-ernatorial nomination. Pingree was nomnated and then, probably presuming upon the pull he had acquired, Pack consolidated his new 3-cent company with the old concern, and Corliss, as an attorney, was mixed up in the deal. But Pack and his friends presumed too much and too far, and Pingress is fighting him now just as he ever fought McMillan and other corporation managers. The relations be-tween Pingree and Corliss have become such that it has become necessary for prominent republicans from other parts of the state to intercede, and National Comnitteeman Durbin has also responded to a call for his services as a peacemaker. It is probable that Corliss will be renominated, the mayor withdrawing his oppo-sition. Mr. Pingree is proving a con-stant thorn in the republican side, and the party managers are in constant dread of what he will say on the stump, especially in discussing the financial question, as he occasionally does.

### Some Orators Obtained. The tripocracy has at last secured a few

speakers from the national committee. Senator Blackburn of Kentucky will visit Deerolt October 1, and will also make speeches at Port Huron and at one or two other places. Ex-Gov. Overmyer and John H. Atwood of Kansas have been secured for meetings here and at other western Michimeetings here and at other western Michigan towns, confined chiefly to the fifth dis-

Chas. R. Sligh, the combination candidate for governor, made a funny break in a recent speech. He was, up to a few weeks ago, a stanch republican, and last spring was an ardent admirer of McKinley on the was an ardent admirer of McKliney on the tariff issue. At a recent speech his tongue slipped and he urged the voters to cast their ballots for William J. McKinley. He tried to correct himself, but the audience yelled too long and loud and he was com-

pelled to sit down.
In the seventh district, where the demorats, populists and free silverites recently made separate nominations through the failure of negotiations for a combine, the three elements at last got together and O'Brien J. Atkinson of Port Huron has been nominated. He was the choice of the democratic wing and received the democratic nomination in the first convention. He was prominent in the greenback movement of a few years ago and came into the democratic camp through that channel.

Sound Money Campaign. The sound money democratic campaign

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS will open early in October. State Chairman W. R. Shelby went to Chicago last week to secure speakers and received assurances that Michigan would be well taken care of by the national committee. Gen. Palmer will be sent into the state during the will be sent into the state during the month, and other prominent speakers will be furnished. The local campaigns will begin this week with meetings at Lansing, Cadillac and Saginaw, where clubs have been organized, and the work will be spread been organized, and the work will be spread as rapidly as possible. Secretary J. C. Holt of the state committee says that clubs have been organized in a dozen or more towns, and that 200,000 pieces of campaign literature have been received and will be sent out as rapidly as possible.

### MEALS OF OUR ANCESTORS.

Breakfast Did Vot Become a Regular Meal Until Late in the 17th Century. From English Notes and Queries,

Some time ago inquiry was made in "N. & Q." as to the hours at which our ancestors took their meals. The following abstract of a lecture delivered by Mr. D'Arcy Power at the London Institution will give information on the subject

"Mr. Power said the old English had three meals a Jay, of which the chief meal was taken when the work of the day was finished. The first meal was at 9, dinner was about 3 o'clock, and supper was taken just before bedtime. The Normans dired at the old English breakfast time or a little later, and supped at 7 p.m. Tudor times the higher classes dined at 11 and supped at 5, but the merchants seldom took their meals before 12 and 6 o'clock. The chief meals, dinner and supper, were state central committee and was nominated taken in the hall, both by the old English originally by the prohibitionists, and then was indorsed by the other parties, and this universal indorsement led to the enactment of the law forbidding the name of one candidate appearing in more than one place on the ticket. This year he is the combination candidate, and with but two tickets in the field expects to give Mr. Milnes a hot chase for the election. In his canvass for the specific that the decision of the combination of the election. In his canvass for the specific that the decision of the combination of the election. In his canvass for the specific that the half, both by the old English and the Normans, for the parlor did not come into use until the regn of Elizabeth. Oxford Dictionary, gave 1461 as the date of the earliest quotation in which the word of the carriest quotation in which the word of the earliest quotation in which the field expects to give Mr. Milnes a not chase for the election. In his canvass for the special election, Mr. Milnes stood as the friend of silver and sought to win the silver votes by advocating as advanced views as those by advocating as advanced views as those of strong waters in place of a norming meal. Dinner was always the great meal by advocating as advanced views as those entertained by Todd. This year, after straddling the financial question for several weeks, Mr. Milnes has come squarely out for the sound money doctrine, and sound or soft money will be the issue.

Put Through an Examination.

meal. Dinner was always the great mean of the day, and from the accession of Henry IV to the death of Queen Lizabeth the dinners were as sumptions at dexravagant as any of those now served. Carving was then a fine art. Each guest brought his own krife and spoon, for the small fack was not introduced into England. small fork was not introduced into England until Thomas Coryate of Odcome published his 'Crudities' in 1611. Pepys took his spoon and fork with him to the lord mayor's feast in 1063. The absence of forks led to much stress being laid upon the act of washing the hands both before and after meals and to the rule that the left hand alone should be dipped into the common dish, the right hand being coupied with the knife. The perfect dinner at the best time of English cookery consisted of three courses, each complete in itself, and terminated by a subtlety of device, the whole being rounded off with Ypocras, after which the guests retired into another room, where the pastry, sweetmeats and fruit were served with the choicest wines. The English were essentially meat eaters, and it was not until the limits. the time of the commonwealth that pudding attained its extraordinary popularity. Indeed, the first mention of pudding in the menus of the 'Buckfeast' at St. Bartholo-mew's Hospital did not occur until 1710, and in 1712 is an item of five shillings for for Congress, with ex-Mayor Merchon as

### A NEWSBOY'S COMPLIMENT. It Was Appreciated by the Lady and

Obtained an Envied Reward. From Baltimore Life. She was a very dainty and lovely little maiden, gowned in a fetching creation of grass cloth over dark heliotrope silk. At her throa, wrists and belt were broad folds of violet satin ribbon. On her pretty

head was an affair in straw, lace, aigrette and a bewildering array of pink roses, which she called a hat. She was stopped by a ragged little newsboy on Charles street, who said pleadingly:

"Wontcher buy a paper, lady?" The little urchin stood and stared at her and forgot to take the penny she smilingly

"What are you looking at, little boy?" she said as one tried to call his attention to the money without touching his dirty little sleeve.

"Nothin'—only was jus' thinkin' you is the beautifulest lady I ever seed." She smiled and gave him a flower from a bunch she carried in her hand. Many a member of the gay set might have sued in vain for the favor she bestowed un-asked on this child of the street. She blushed and hurried away, when she saw that the affair had been noticed by some well-known men standing near. One of them called the boy to him and

"I say, little chap, I'll give you 50 cents for that flower." The little fellow opened his eyes in won der. He looked at his treasure and thought of the triumph it would be to wear it be-

'sho' nuft fine lady gived it to him:" then he pictured the delights that the 50 cents would bring. How grandly he would entertain his friends. "I'll make it a dollar," said the man, bent on trying him.

"You will do nothing of the kind," said his friend. "It is a shame to prove him disloyal. I have a fancy that the kid shall keep his flower. That will be a good story to tell at the club in this degenerate age. Here, boy, take this and clear out," and he gave the asionished little urchin a dol-

The boy looked at it a moment, his hand closed tightly over it. Yes, it was real, Then he ran as hard as he could, never stopping even to say "Thank you." He was afraid his fairy godmother, who seem-ed about today, would desert him and the gentleman might change his mind

### Not a Rescuer. From the New York Press.

The beautiful young woman was floundering about in six inches of water. "Save me!" she cried.

"Alas! I cannot," shouted back the handsome young man on the shore. "I am al-

some young man on the saore. I am arready married."

Shuddering, he averted his face that he might not see her as she crawled out of the water and looked around for another vic-